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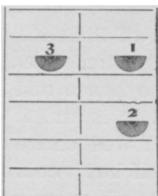
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concluded to take another cope as nearly like the first as could be had, putting it in the same position as the first and moving the nests to the same relative positions and await results.

This plan was carried out excepting the arrangement of the nests; for on July 7, when I again visited the nests, they were placed as shown below—the foundations Nos. 4 and 5 not having been moved.



However, when I approached, Mrs. Robin was seen sitting on nest No. 1. On July 8, she was on nest No. 2, but on the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 16th she was on No. 1. On July 20 two young birds were found and the nest was deserted on the 29th. Nest No. 3 was completed but did not seem to have been used.

Mrs. Robin will no doubt remember her hard trials but eventual triumph over difficulties, a long time and steer clear of the flask yard; but I felt abundantly repaid for the experiment. Another time I should put all the eggs in one nest.—FRANK BRUEN, Bristol, Conn., December, 1904.

MOVING A WREN'S HOME.—For the past two seasons a pair of House Wrens have built their nest in a crevice formed at the joint where brace and post meet on the veranda of the Bristol Golf Club Tea House. From May 11 to 27, this year (1904) the building was dismantled and moved to a new site about three-fourths of a mile distant. When the veranda was taken down the wren's nest came out and fell to the ground. The men employed noticed the birds at that time but do not remember whether they were about afterwards or not.

July 18, a pair of Wrens, presumably the same, were still using the crevice at the new location.

My chain of evidence I know is weak in the above, and I write this more to draw out the experience of other members of the club than for its scientific value.—FRANK BRUEN, Bristol, Conn., December, 1904.

BIRD BUILDERS AT FAULT.—Apropos to Mr. Bruen's "Transplanting a Robin." John Burroughs in *Bird Lore*, page 85, 1901, under the title of "A Bewildered Phœbe," gives an instance of a builder at fault. The bird confronted by new conditions, blunders, but through its great industry is not altogether baffled by the multiplicity of building sites. I have frequently observed the same trouble when the Robin or Pewee selected a place midway on a beam or plate partitioned by rafters into short stretches exactly alike, particularly where there was no resting perch in full view of the nesting site. Naturally, when a corner of the building is chosen in the beginning, there is no difficulty, for it may be easily distinguished. Less commonly the Bluebird, House Wren and Purple Martin err when building in a many-roomed box, also doubtless

the smaller Woodpeckers are sometimes bewildered when found digging indifferently in one of two or more cavities in the same stub. In fact the antiquated notion that a bird knows exactly what it is about at all times and places is no longer tenable.—FRANK L. BURNS, Berwyn, Penna.

SOME NEW JERSEY RECORDS.—I am indebted to Dr. W. R. Wharton the past season for some substantial additions to my collection. The following kinds, taken in Salem county, New Jersey, near the Delaware river, on the dates given, and handled in the flesh by the writer, seem worthy of special mention.

Shoveler or Spoon-billed Duck (*Spatula clypeata*). A female, September 23. One or two are said to have been met with every fall. Considered quite rare along the coast.

Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*). Two immature males, September 2. Local sportsmen shoot an occasional specimen in mistake for one of the larger Rails.

Willet (*Sympheonia semipalmata*). A single male, October 8. This was in all probability a transient; although the species was at one time a summer resident.

Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*). An immature female, October 21. Another specimen was secured at the same place some time ago.—FRANK L. BURNS, Berwyn, Penna.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Taylor's Standard American Egg Catalogue, second edition, An Exchanger's Guide and Collector's Handbook. By Henry Reed Taylor. Price 25 cents. Alameda, California.

In eleven pages of preliminaries, some racy, some serious, the author and F. M. Dille discuss several matters of interest, among which the one on "Egg Valuations" will prove of general interest because of the previous varying values, the determining factor seeming to be the abundance of the species in the market, and the possessor's ability to secure prices in exchange. Purchase prices have always been far below exchange prices. It appears from this article that the prices herein quoted are the result of a sort of general agreement among those especially interested. The list proper is, of course, merely a check-list with prices attached where any can be determined. Thus something over 250 of the species and sub-species listed are not accompanied by prices. A careful perusal of the list sets one wondering if .100 for Black Tern and 5.00 for American Woodcock may not really stand for .10 and .50. Other evidences of rather careless work on the part of the printers leaves a degree of disappointment. But one cannot expect a list of this sort, especially at the price quoted, to be perfect. It is beyond question of great value to those who deal in eggs in any way. It suggests the possibility of a revival of the days now two decades